

JUDGE DANIELS

13 CIV 5785

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

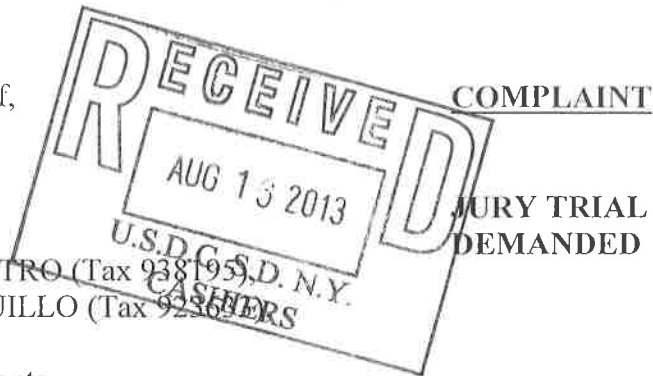
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JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ,

Plaintiff,

-against-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
POLICE OFFICER LEANDRO CASTRO (Tax 938195), D. N.Y.  
and DETECTIVE SAM CARRASQUILLO (Tax 923658)

Defendants.  
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Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, by and through his attorneys, THE LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL S. LAMONSOFF, PLLC, complaining of the defendants herein, respectfully shows the Court and alleges:

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This is a civil rights action in which the plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, seeks relief for the defendants' violation of his rights secured by the Civil Rights Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, and of rights secured by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and of rights secured under the laws and Constitution of the State of New York. The plaintiff seeks damages, both compensatory and punitive, affirmative and equitable relief, an award of costs, interest and attorney's fees, and such other and further relief as this Court deems equitable and just.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1367 and 42, this being an action seeking redress for the violation of plaintiff's constitutional and civil rights.
3. Jurisdiction is also invoked herein pursuant to the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
4. The plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court exercise supplemental jurisdiction, pursuant

to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, over any state court causes of action that arise from a common nucleus of operative facts that give rise to the federally based causes of action pleaded herein, and as against all parties that are so related to claims in this action within the original jurisdiction of this court that are formed as part of the same case or controversy.

**VENUE**

5. Venue herein is proper for the United States District Court for the SOUTHERN District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (a), (b) and (c).

**NOTICE OF CLAIM**

6. Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, filed a Notice of Claim with the CITY OF NEW YORK within 90 days of the accrual of his state law claims for malicious prosecution. More than 30 days have elapsed since the filing of the Notice of Claim, and adjustment or payment thereof has been neglected or refused.
7. That Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, was produced for a statutory hearing on April 18, 2013, and this action is commenced within one year and ninety days from the date the pendent claims herein accrued.

**JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

8. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues in this action that are triable.

**PARTIES**

9. Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, is an adult male resident of the County Bronx City, and State of New York.
10. Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, is an adult male and at all times hereinafter mentioned was and still is a citizen of the United States residing in the County of Bronx City, and State of New York.
11. Defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, was and is a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.
12. Defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, is and was at all times relevant herein a municipal

entity created and authorized under the laws of the State of New York. It is authorized to maintain a police department, which acts as its agent in the area of law enforcement and for which it is ultimately responsible. Defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, assumes the risks incidental to the maintenance of a police force and the employment of police officers as said risk attaches to the public consumers of the services provided by its police officers.

13. Defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, is and was at all times relevant herein, the employer or entity employing acting officers, Police Officer Leandro Castro and Detective Sam Carrasquillo of the Narcotic Borough of Manhattan North unit of the New York City Police Department.
14. Defendants Police Office Leandro Castro and Detective Sam Carrasquillo were at all times relevant herein acting under color of state law in the course and scope of their duties and functions as officers, agents, servants, and employees of defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Defendants Police Office Leandro Castro and Detective Sam Carrasquillo were acting for, and on behalf of, and with the power and authority vested them by THE CITY OF NEW YORK and were otherwise performing and engaging in conduct incidental to the performance of their lawful functions in the course of their duties. The individual defendants are sued herein in their official and individual capacities.
15. Defendant POLICE OFFICER LEANDRO CASTRO is and was at all times relevant herein, a duly appointed and acting officer, servant, employee and agent of the New York City Police Department, a municipal agency of THE CITY OF NEW YORK, assigned to a local area command center of the New York City Police Department believed to be Narcotic Borough of Manhattan North. Defendant CASTRO is sued herein in his official and individual capacities.
16. Defendant DETECTIVE SAM CARRASQUILLO is and was at all times relevant herein, a duly appointed and acting officer, servant, employee and agent of the New York City Police Department, a municipal agency of THE CITY OF NEW YORK, assigned to a local area

command center of the New York City Police Department believed to be Narcotic Borough of Manhattan North. Defendant CASTRO is sued herein in his official and individual capacities.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

17. On June 14, 2012, at approximately 6:50 p.m., in the County, City and State of New York, plaintiff was lawfully walking in front of or near 597 Academy Street (the "scene of the arrest"), which is located in the County, City and State of New York.
18. At this time, defendants Castro and Carrasquillo approached plaintiff without any legal justification or excuse.
19. The plaintiff was not engaged in any unlawful or suspicious activity.
20. Although there was no legal basis or justification for doing so, the defendants searched plaintiff without probable cause or a warrant.
21. Defendants' search conducted upon plaintiff yielded no evidence of any guns, drugs, or contraband.
22. Despite the absence of any evidence of wrongdoing on the part of plaintiff, the defendants applied excessively tight handcuffs to the plaintiff and formally arrested him.
23. Plaintiff complied with the defendants' requests and at no time did plaintiff resist arrest or otherwise engage in any threatening or violent activity.
24. Plaintiff waited for about an hour handcuffed outside at the scene of the arrest without being told the reason or cause of his arrest.
25. Although there was no legal basis for doing so, plaintiff was taken by defendants to the 34<sup>th</sup> Precinct of the New York City Police Department where he was held for several hours before being transferred to New York County Central Booking where he was held for several more hours.
26. Plaintiff was eventually unlawfully charged by defendants with possession of marijuana and arraigned on a criminal complaint containing false allegations sworn to by defendant

LEANDRO CASTRO with the knowledge and approval of defendant Carrasquillo, and made partially on the false allegations given by defendant CARRASQUILLO.

27. The defendants created paperwork, including, but not limited to the criminal complaint sworn to by the defendants and made on the basis of false allegations supplied by the defendants, with the intention and understanding that this paperwork would be turned over to the New York County District Attorney and used to prosecute plaintiff for alleged crimes and/or violations that he had not committed, and that the defendants knew he had not committed.
28. After his arraignment, plaintiff was released, given a future court date, and was prosecuted over the course of several months pursuant to the false allegations and false paperwork made by the defendants before the charges against him were dismissed.
29. The factual allegations sworn to by the defendants against plaintiff were materially false and deliberately made for the improper and malicious motive to justify the illegal search, arrest, and excessive force perpetrated by the defendants against the plaintiff named herein.
30. It was objectively unreasonable for the defendants to arrest plaintiff, as there was no evidence that plaintiff engaged in any unlawful conduct.
31. At no time prior to or during the encounter and/or arrest did there exist probable or otherwise legally sufficient cause to seize or arrest plaintiff, nor could the defendants have reasonably believed that such cause existed.
32. At no time did there exist any basis to use any level of force against the plaintiff, much less the force actually employed, nor could any of the defendants have reasonably believed that such force was reasonable, lawful, appropriate, or necessary.
33. At no time prior to or during the encounter was there sufficient legal cause to believe that plaintiff was engaged in any unlawful or suspicious activity.
34. At no time did any of the defendants take steps to intervene in, prevent, or otherwise limit the misconduct engaged in by the defendants against the plaintiff.
35. At all times relevant herein, the defendants were acting within the scope of their

employment, and their acts were done in furtherance of the City of New York's and the New York City Police Department's interests without legal justification or excuse.

**AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION  
DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE  
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

36. Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, repeats and reiterates the allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as though fully stated herein.
37. By their conduct and actions in falsely arresting and maliciously prosecuting JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, failing to intercede on behalf of plaintiff and in failing to protect him from the unjustified and unconstitutional treatment he received at the hands of the defendants, the individual defendants, acting with animus, and under color of law and without lawful justification, intentionally, maliciously, and with deliberate indifference to or a reckless disregard for the natural and probable consequences of their acts, caused plaintiff to be unlawfully subjected to excessive and unreasonable force and false arrest, caused plaintiff to be maliciously prosecuted, and caused injury and damage in violation of the plaintiff's constitutional rights as guaranteed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the United States Constitution, including its Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.
38. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty, suffered a loss of quality and/or enjoyment of life, economic injury, physical injury, psychological injury and emotional distress, great humiliation, costs and expenses, and was otherwise damaged and injured.

**AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION  
DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE  
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND 42 U.S.C. § 1983  
BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

39. Plaintiff repeats and reiterates the allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as though fully stated herein.
40. At all times material to this complaint, defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, acting through its police department, and through the individual defendants named herein had in effect actual and/or *de facto* policies, practices, customs and usages that were a direct and proximate cause of the unconstitutional conduct alleged of the individual defendants.
41. At all times material to this complaint, defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK failed to properly train, screen, supervise or discipline its employees and police officers, including defendants Leandro Castro and Detective Sam Carrasquillo concerning the correct practices in having probable cause and/or reasonable suspicion to detain a person, and then permit detention, inflict abuse and excessive force upon said person, battery and assault and sustain a false arrest, thereby permitting the individual defendants to be in a position to violate plaintiff's rights.
42. Defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, being aware that such lack of training, supervision, and discipline leads to improper conduct by its employee police officers, acted with deliberate indifference in failing to establish a program of effective training, supervision and discipline.
43. Defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK is aware of the persistent and substantial risk of improper and incorrect arrest and detention, and effective training, supervision, and discipline would lessen the likelihood of such occurrences. There are recurrent circumstances which involve such potential danger to the constitutional rights of citizens and which are officially tolerated by defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Such policies, practices, customs or

usages were the direct and proximate cause of the harm to the plaintiff, in violation of plaintiff's rights as guaranteed by 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

44. Defendant, CITY OF NEW YORK, was responsible for ensuring that reasonable and appropriate levels of supervision were in place within and/or over THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.
45. Defendant had actual or constructive knowledge that there was inadequate supervision over and/or within THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT with respect to its members' abuse of their authority, use of excessive force, abuse of arrest powers, and other blatant violations of the United States Constitution and rules and regulations of THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. Despite ample notice of inadequate supervision, defendants took no steps to ensure that reasonable and appropriate levels of supervision were put in place to reasonably ensure that NYPD members engaged in police conduct in a lawful and proper manner, including their use of their authority as law enforcement officers with respect to the general public, including, and specifically, the plaintiff herein.
46. The defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK deliberately and intentionally chose not to take action to correct the chronic, systemic, and institutional misuse and abuse of police authority by it's THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT employees, and thereby deliberately and intentionally adopted, condoned, and otherwise created through deliberate inaction and negligent supervision, a THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT policy, practice, and custom of utilizing illegal and impermissible searches, arrests, detentions, malicious prosecution, and the manufacturing of evidence, in the ordinary course of THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT business in flagrant disregard of the state and federal constitutions, as well as the Patrol Guide, up to and beyond the plaintiff's arrest.
47. The aforementioned customs, practices, procedures, and rules of the CITY OF NEW YORK

and THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT are listed below in the following, non-exhaustive list of unconstitutional actions:

- a. Using excessive force on individuals, including but not limited to those who have already been handcuffed;
- b. Failing to supervise, train, instruct and discipline police officers and encouraging their misconduct;
- c. Discouraging police officers from reporting the corrupt or unlawful acts of others;
- d. Retaliating against officers who report police misconduct; and
- e. Failing to intervene to prevent the above-mentioned practices when such intervention is reasonably available.

48. The existence of unconstitutional customs and policies, including those detailed herein, may be inferred from repeated occurrences of similar unconstitutional, illegal, and wrongful conduct, as documented in numerous civil actions, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. *Thompson v. City of New York*, 10-CV-3603 (ARR) (SMG) (E.D.N.Y.);
- b. *Lotorto v. City of New York*, 10-CV-1223 (ILG) (JMA) (E.D.N.Y.);
- c. *Zabala v. City of New York*, 37711/2010 (Sup. Ct. Kings Co.);
- d. *Ashe v. City of New York*, 09-CV-9216 (AKH) (S.D.N.Y.);
- e. *Long v. City of New York*, 09-CV-9216 (AKH) (S.D.N.Y.);
- f. *Moise v. City of New York*, 09-CV-9855 (DC) (JLC) (S.D.N.Y.);
- g. *Taylor-Mickens v. City of New York*, 09-CV-7923 (RWS) (S.D.N.Y.);
- h. *Carmody v. City of New York*, 05-CV-8084 (HB), 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 83207;
- i. *McMillan v. City of New York*, 04-CV-3990 (FB) (RML) (E.D.N.Y.);
- j. *Avent v. City of New York*, 04-CV-2451 (CBA) (CLP) (E.D.N.Y.).

49. In an Order dated November 25, 2009, in *Colon v. City of New York*, 09-CV-0008 (E.D.N.Y.), the Hon. Jack B. Weinstein stated:

Informal inquiry by the court and among the judges of this court, as well as

knowledge of cases in other federal and state courts, has revealed anecdotal evidence of repeated, widespread falsification by arresting police officer of the New York City Police Department. Despite numerous inquiries by commissions and strong reported efforts by the present administration – through selection of candidates for the police force stressing academic and other qualifications, serious training to avoid constitutional violations, and strong disciplinary action within the department – there is some evidence of an attitude among officers that is sufficiently widespread to constitute a custom or policy by the city of the illegal conduct of the kind now charged.

50. It is therefore axiomatic that the municipal defendant has not only tolerated, but actively fostered a lawless atmosphere within THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT and that the CITY OF NEW YORK was deliberately indifferent to the risk the inadequate level of supervision would lead to the violation of individuals' constitutional rights in general, and caused the violation of plaintiff's rights in particular.
51. As a direct result of defendant's actions, plaintiff suffered a denial of their federal statutory rights, constitutional rights and privileges. Such deprivations were in violation of the rights secured to plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution and by Title 42 U.S.C.A § 1983.
52. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty, suffered a loss of quality and/or enjoyment of life, economic injury, psychological injury and emotional distress, great humiliation, costs and expenses, and was otherwise damaged and injured.

**AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION  
DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE  
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND 42 U.S.C. § 1983 BY  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

53. Plaintiff repeats and reiterates the foregoing allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as though fully stated herein.
54. The defendants' actions in this matter were carried out in accordance with an existing plan or policy created or otherwise condoned by the municipal defendant designed to increase the number of arrests made without regard to probable cause.
55. More precisely, under this policy or plan, officers within the Narcotics Bureau, including the individual defendants, would secure warrants to search social clubs, apartments, and other

locations, and, if any contraband was found, routinely arrest all persons found therein, regardless of whether there was any factual basis for the charges. The arresting officer(s) would then make false statements of fact as to seeing narcotics in plain view or otherwise in the possession of each of the persons arrested.

56. The purposes of this policy or plan was to generate large numbers of arrests to help the NYPD create a false impression of positive activity by their officers.
57. In addition, members of the Narcotics Bureau are evaluated, at least in part, on the basis of their “activity” which is measured by the number of arrests made, search warrants secured, and other, similar criteria. Thus, members of the Narcotics Bureau routinely make arrests and engage in other police activity without sufficient legal cause in order to raise their levels of “activity” and improve the perception of their job performance.
58. The policy or plan was kept in effect from, at least, 2006 through, at least, the date of plaintiff’s arrests, despite the municipal defendant’s knowledge that the individuals arrested were not being charged or that there was insufficient evidence to justify the arrests that the arresting officers were seeking to bolster the arrests with false allegations, and that the prosecuting officers often had found insufficient cause to justify the imposition of charges or continued prosecution is charges were filed.
59. In October 2011, following a bench trial in New York State Supreme Court, Kings County, under indictment number 06314-2008, former NYPD narcotics officer Jason Arbeeney was convicted of planting drugs on two individuals and falsifying arrest reports. Before issuing a verdict of guilty, the trial judge scolded the NYPD for what he described as a “widespread culture of corruption endemic in drug units.” The judge further stated that the testimony demonstrated that the NYPD narcotics division maintains a “cowboy culture” and that he was “shocked, not only by the seeming pervasive scope of misconduct but even more distressingly by the seeming casualness by which such conduct is employed.”
60. That at all times relevant herein, the defendants were acting within the scope of their

employment, and their acts were done in furtherance of the City of New York's interests and without legal justification or excuse.

61. Defendant City of New York created, approved or condoned the practice and policy, as carried out by the Narcotics Bureau, of making wholesale arrests without probable cause in order to create false or misleading arrest numbers.
62. By reason thereof, the defendant has violated Title 42 U.S.C.A § 1983 and caused plaintiff to suffer emotional and physical injuries, mental anguish, incarceration and the deprivation of liberty, and the loss of his constitutional rights.

**AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION  
VIOLATION OF RIGHTS SECURED  
BY THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION  
BY THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS**

63. Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, repeats and reiterates the allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as though fully stated herein.
64. By their conduct and actions in falsely arresting and maliciously prosecuting JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, failing to intercede on behalf of the plaintiff, and in failing to protect him from the unjustified and unconstitutional treatment he received at the hands of the defendants, the individual defendants, acting with animus, and under color of law and without lawful justification, intentionally, maliciously, and with deliberate indifference to or a reckless disregard for the natural and probable consequences of their acts, caused plaintiff to be unlawfully subjected to excessive and unreasonable force, false arrest and malicious prosecution, and caused injury and damage in violation of the plaintiff's constitutional rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of New York.
65. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty, suffered a loss of quality and/or enjoyment of life, economic injury, physical injury, psychological injury and emotional distress, great humiliation, costs and expenses, and was otherwise damaged and injured.

**AS AND FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION  
FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION**

AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW YORK

66. Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, repeats and reiterates the allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as though fully stated herein.
67. That at all times hereinafter mentioned, defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK assumed responsibility supervision, and authority over THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT and, its agents, servants and employees, and is liable to plaintiff for the acts complained of herein under the theories of vicarious liability and *respondeat superior*.
68. On June 14, 2012 at the aforementioned location, plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, and was detained and held under the imprisonment and control of the defendants under false pretenses.
69. That on or about June 14, 2012 due to the negligence of the defendants, their servants, agents, employees, licensees, independent contractors and/or police officers while in the course and scope of their employment with THE CITY OF NEW YORK, and acting under authority of the NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, falsely arrested, imprisoned, and maliciously prosecuted the plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ without warrant, authority of law or probable cause therefore.
70. That the acts and conduct on the part of the individual defendants constituting the false arrest and false imprisonment consisted in part of the following; unlawfully and intentionally detaining and confining JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ against his will and without his consent; unlawfully and intentionally detaining and confining plaintiff without privilege, probable cause or valid legal process; unlawfully detaining and confining plaintiff through the unlawful arrest of plaintiff; unlawfully detaining and JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ in handcuffs without reasonable cause therefore, and committing such other acts resulting in the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of plaintiff.
71. That at all times hereinafter mentioned, said arrests, confinement and restraints of liberty were not otherwise privileged.
72. That plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ was conscious of the confinement.

73. That as a direct, sole and proximate result of the false arrest, imprisonment, malicious prosecution and excessive force, plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ was caused to and did sustain humiliation and embarrassment, emotional and mental distress, moral and mental degradation, indignity and disgrace, injury to personal and business reputation, inconvenience, disturbance and disruption of life, legal expenses, and loss of personal income.
74. By the actions described above, the individual defendants and THE CITY OF NEW YORK caused plaintiff to be falsely arrested and/or falsely imprisoned, and cause plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ to be maliciously prosecuted, without probable cause, without reasonable suspicion, illegally, without any proper claims, and without any right or authority to do so. The acts and conduct of the defendants were the direct and proximate cause of injury and damage to the plaintiff and violated his statutory and common law rights as guaranteed by the laws of the Constitution of the State of New York.
75. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty, suffered a loss of quality and/or enjoyment of life, economic injury, physical injury, psychological injury and emotional distress, great humiliation, costs and expenses, and was otherwise damaged and injured.

**AS AND FOR AN SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION  
NEGLIGENT HIRING, SCREENING, RETENTION,  
SUPERVISION AND TRAINING**

76. Plaintiff repeats and reiterates the allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as though fully stated herein.
77. Defendant, THE CITY OF NEW YORK negligently hired, screened, retained, supervised and trained the individual defendants. The acts and conduct of the defendants were the direct and proximate cause of injury to the plaintiff and violated his statutory and common law rights as guaranteed by the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.
78. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty, suffered a loss of quality and/or enjoyment of life, economic injury, physical injury, psychological injury and

emotional distress, great humiliation, costs and expenses, and was otherwise damaged and injured.

**AS AND FOR A SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION  
NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL HARM**


79. Plaintiff, JOAQUIN RODRIGUEZ, repeats and reiterates the allegations set forth in the foregoing paragraphs with the same force and effect as though fully stated herein.
80. Defendants negligently caused emotional distress and damage to the plaintiff. The acts and conduct of the defendants were the direct and proximate cause of emotional injury to the plaintiff and violated his statutory and common law rights as guaranteed by the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.
81. As a result of the foregoing, plaintiff was deprived of his liberty, suffered a loss of quality and/or enjoyment of life, economic injury, psychological injury and emotional distress, great humiliation, costs and expenses, and was otherwise damaged and injured.
82. That by reason of the aforesaid, the plaintiff has been damaged in a sum not to exceed ONE MILLION (1,000,000.00) DOLLARS and that an award of attorney's fees is appropriate pursuant to 42 USC § 1988.

**WHEREFORE**, plaintiff demands the following relief jointly and severally against all of the defendants:

- a. Compensatory damages;
- b. Punitive damages;
- c. The convening and empanelling of a jury to consider the merits of the claims herein;
- d. Costs and interest and attorneys' fees;
- e. Such other further relief as this court may deem appropriate and equitable.

Dated: New York, New York  
August 16, 2013

Respectfully submitted,  
**LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL S.  
LAMONSOFF, PLLC**  
*Counsel for the Plaintiff*



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By: JESSICA MASSIMI, Esq. (JM-2920)  
80 Maiden Lane, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, New York 10038  
(212) 962-1020